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FOR PRESIDENT. BENJAMIN HARRISON, of Indiana. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, WHITELAW REID, of New York.

EX-SPEAKER REED has just received his ninth nomination for the House by the Republicans of the First Maine dis-THE approintment of Bank Examiner

Hepburn, of New York, to be Controller o. the Carrency, is universally approved by financial men in New York city. THE Democratic filibusters in Congress, led by Mr. Holman, are doing

what they can to make their party known as the anti-world's fair party. THE Democratic idea of tariff reform is tariff reduction. That is, tariff reform should always be in the interest of

foreign manufacturers and importers. THE recent letters of Mr. Cleveland indicate an expenditure of painful effort akin to that of the man so unfamiliar with the use of the pen that his tongue moves about in sympathy with

his stiff and cramped fingers. IF Governor Buchanan, of Tennessee, who has announced his retirement from the race for renomination in a very bitter letter, runs as an independent with the Alliance nomination he will make things in that State anything but entertaining for the Democracy.

THE admirers of Henry Watterson should be thankful that he was sufficently ill to be unable to discuss the tariff with Governor McKinley. A man can consider any common sickness as blessing when it keeps him from feeding himself to a threshing machine.

THANKS to a Democratic Congress, several important branches of the government are now out of funds with which to meet current expenses, and will have to run, if at all, on credit. There is something distinctly Democratic about this style of legislation.

MR. GLADSTONE must not make the mistake of thinking he is immortal. He 18 a grand old man, but undoubtedly his powers are waning somewhat and he is at an age when he cannot afford to tax them too severely or neglect the kindly warnings of nature. The grand old man should not trifle with his health.

From the old Bourbon point of view the war record of Mr. Cleveland is not as acceptable as that of "General" Stev. enson, but he is pacified when he remembers that Mr. Cleveland vetoed about five hundred private pension bills and the dependent pension bill, thereby keeping several thousand veterans in the poor-houses of the country.

Ex-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has written a letter to the editor of the Atlanta Constitution congratulating him on his determination to support the Democratic ticket, in which he says: "It honestly seems to me that the Democrats who are not at this time loyal to the cause are recreant to their country." Is "the cause" so much more sacred now than it was in 1884 or 1893? The claimant evidently thinks so.

THE press dispatch announcing the nomination of Hon. Thomas Hammond by the Democrats of the Tenth district said that he was the founder of the town of Hammond and a member of the alleged meat-dressing monopoly. One correspondent denies that he is the founder of Hammond and another explains that he is not now a member of the meat combine, thus leaving him an ordinary all-round Democrat.

A BRITISH cruiser has left San Francisco to take possession of Johnston island. This is a small island in the Pacific ocean, just south of the direct route to China and on the proposed route of the new English cable from New Zealand to Honolulu. It has an excellent anchorage, and would be valuable as a coaling station, for which purpose Mr. Bull proposes to appropriate it. The island belongs to some American citizens, and when the British cruiser gets there she will find the American flag flying, at sight of which her captain will doubtless change his mind.

Mr. C. G. CONN, who has just been nominated for Congress by the Democrats in the Thirteenth District, is embarrassed at the outset of his campaign Democrat for office only and "a traitor against his nomination, firmly believing that if nominated he will certainly be

and as firmly believing that disloyalty. if countenanced, will surely become contagious and certainly disintegrate the party." This protest, with further expressions still more emphatic, was signed by 324 Democrats of Elkhart. where Mr. Conn owns a brass-horn factory, and also blows his own horn through an "independent" newspaper. He seems to have launched his political bark among the breakers.

QUEEN VICTORIA AND MR. GLADSTONE, The present political situation in Eng land furnishes a sharp contrast between some features of the British Constitution and that of the United States. A better understanding of the situation will be gained by a little recapitulation. Under the British Constitution a Ministry, or as we should say, an administration, only holds as long as it can command a majority in the House of Commons. In this country it does not matter so far as the administration is concerned whether it has a majority in the house or not. As a matter of fact, a majority of the House is often opposed politically to the executive branch of the government. This is sometimes inconvenient for the administration and may even prove embarrassing, but it never causes a change of administration.

In England it is quite different. Under the British Constitution a single defeat of the Ministry, that is, an adverse vote in the Commons, means a change of administration, or at least an appeal to the people and the election of a new Parliament, which, after an adverse vote, is likely to result in the return of a majority opposed to the party in power. It then becomes the duty of the sovereign to recognize the popular verdict by calling on the leader of the victorious party to form a new Ministry This the sovereign must do whether he -or, as in the present case, she-is personally in sympathy with the victorious party or not. Although the British Constitution is not a written one, it is so strict and exacting in this regard that it would be almost as much as a British sovereign's crown was worth to attempt to ignore or override a popular verdict by refusing to form a Ministry in harmony with the result of an election. It is not the sovereign, but the people, who decide which party shall administer the government, and when they have spoken there is nothing left for the sovereign but to obey.

The recent elections having resulted in a Liberal victory, though by a narrow majority, it is incumbent on the Queen to call on some member of that party to form a Ministry. As the recognized leader of the Liberal party and the foremost champion of Irish home rule, which was a prominent issue in the elections, Mr. Gladstone should be summoned to perform this duty. But the Queen is bitterly opposed to Mr. Gladstone's views on the home-rule question, and therefore does not want him for Premier. Mr. Gladstone is not a very acceptable courtier, and it is probable the Queen does not like him personally any too well, but she positively bates home rule, which she regards as a step toward "the separation of my kingdom." Hence she would like, if possible, to form a Liberal Ministry without calling Mr. Gladstone to the head of it, in the hope of getting one not so strongly in favor of home rule as he would form. Acting on this idea the to discuss with him the situation. The but broke with them on the question of home rule. It is evident the Queen thought he might serve as a compromise Premier, and that it might be possible to form a Liberal Ministry that would be acceptable to the country without placing Mr. Gladstone at the head of it. Of the interview between the Queen and the Duke the report says:

The Dake found her Majesty laboring under greater emotion than he had ever seen her display. After the usual courteous formalities the Queen asked the Duke abruptly whether there were any way to avoid sending for Mr. Gladstone. Her fajesty added, in substance:
"To Mr. Gladstone personally I have no objection, but I do object to the separation

of my kingdom, to which I understand he has pledged himself." The Duke replied most courteously that it must be understood that while he himself regretted the course taken by Mr Gladstone, which had compelled him to leave that gentleman's side heartily to strive for the maintenance of the union. yet the majority of the House of Commons favorable to Mr. Gladstone's views must be recognized. The Duke is also reported to have said, in reply to her Majesty, that there was but one alternative for her to adopt: She must either call upon Mr. Gladstone to form a Ministry or must abdicate

Here we have the strange spectacle of a British statesman courteously informing the Queen that she must conform to the traditions and requirements of the Constitution or abdicate the threne. And so strict are these requirements that the result of the recent elections is construed as not only a popular verdict in favor of a Liberal Ministry, but in favor of Mr. Gladstone as the head of it. and that without regard to whether the Queen likes his views on home rule or not. It must be remembered that the Liberal majority is only about forty, and composed of incongruous elements. Mr. Gladstone may not be able to form Ministry that will hold together more than a few months. And yet the Queen is not strong enough to depart a hair's breadth from the provision of the unwritten Constitution which requires her to call Mr. Gladstone to the head of the government. Surely, the British Constitution is a very well-balanced and

delicately-adjusted instrument. A WELSH TIN-PLATE-MAKER'S VIEWS an interview with Chairman Rogers, of the Tin-plate-makers' Association of Wales, as published in the organ of that industry in Wales. Mr. Rogers has no interest in the United States. On the contrary, all his interests are bound up by a series of resolutions adopted by the | in the Wales tin-plate monopoly. He | factory use much cheaper than coal can Democrats of Elkhart, prior to his nom- came to this country to look after Welsh | be bought. It gives a clear, white light, ination. After referring to him as a interests, and while here observed the is free from carbonic acid gas and workings of the tariff. He is not a to his party" they proceeded to "protest | theorist, but a hard-headed Welshman. As such he knows that a reduction of the tariff will compel a reduction of defeated, and that our county, State and | wages here. It is as clear to him as that national ticket will suffer on account of | two and two make four. Wages he finds having a candidate on the ticket who to be "about double in the United it seems to be an almost ideal fuel. has been openly disloyal to his party, | States what they are in England, but if | From present indications the supply of | rency, which application shall state the

America should adopt free trade," he goes on to say, "they would probably be reduced one-half and become equal to the wages paid in England." This is not the statement of a "robber baron" of a manufacturer, nor that of a Republican campaign orator or newspaper, but of an Englishman who occupies prominent position in the tinplate industry in Wales. He not fooled by any such nousense as that the American mechanic or laborer does enough more work in a day to make up for the difference in wages, because he knows better. Except for the advantage of superior machinery, he knows that the American workman produces no more goods than does the English. To him the ocean across which freight can be carried at a mere nominal cost is only a channel separating the factories of the two countries, and he knows that when the American double wages are not protected by having all the American mar ket they must fall, and when trade be tween the two countries is absolutely free wages must be nearly equal.

### THE RIGHT TO LIVE AND WORK.

A few days ago Recorder Smyth, of New York, sentenced to imprisonment for life one Charles Reilly for killing one James Kelly about a year ago Reilly was a striking 'longshoreman and he killed Kelly because, being non-union man, he applied for work i an establishment where a strike was go ing on. The court and jury refused t recognize the right of a striker to kill a non-union man, and Reilly was found guilty of murder.

On the same day that Reilly was sentenced a non-union truck-driver in New York, who had been out of work for six weeks, and whose wife and baby were sick, applied for work in an establishment where a strike was in progress. A little later he was hit on th head with a brick, thrown by a striker, and killed. His wife and child are unprovided for.

It is to be hoped that when a just settlement of the labor question is finally effected, some provision will be made guaranteeing to non-union men the right

THE MOSSBACK CONSPIRACY IN THE HOUSE

To-day every department of the pub-

lic service depending upon the sundry civil appropriation bill for money for current expenses will come to a standstill, because the House neglected to pass the appropriation bill or to extend the appropriations at the rates of the hast fiscal year. The Senate passed a bill making the extension, but the House did not. The extensive public printinghouse of the government will be closed the work on public buildings and on certain river and harbor contracts which have been provided for in that bill must stop, and many other branches of the public service must come to a standstill until the House acts. And what is the House doing? Simply showing to the American people that because the majority has refused to adopt rules to prevent filibustering in that body the minority can control it so far as to prevent action. Two-thirds of the Democratic leaders are filibustering against the formal declaration of the passage of a bill which has been practically passed by a yea and nay vote. One of the leaders of this conspiracy is William S. Holman, of this State, and chairman of the Queen sent for the Duke of Devonshire | committee on appropriations. Supporting him are the Bynums, the Browns Duke formerly acted with the Liberals, and the Brookshires of Indiana, and the hide-bound Bourbons of other States. It is not a question of discussing a measare, but of preventing a declaration o the vote on a bill which has practically been passed—a conspiracy of a minority to defeat an important money bill because an item in it makes use of \$5,000, 000 worth of the worn and unused silver coins in the treasury to perfect a greater industrial exhibition than the world has yet seen. In vain is the sentiment of patriotism and pride in leadership among nations appealed to the reactionary spirit of mossbackism that would banish industrial enterprise from Indiana and force upon the American people European vassalage conspires to resist lawful majorities and to throw obstacles in the way of the great exposition. Mr. Holman, the incarnation o cheap demagogy, stands forth declaring that "the wheels of government shall stop before the \$5,000,000 shall be

voted to the world's fair." Is it not about time that the enterprising and progressive people of Indiana should rid themselves of the Holmans and the Bynums and fill their places with men who are in touch with the progressive spirit of the State?

# A NEW FUEL GAS.

Public opinion has been agreed for some years past in predicting the discovery, before a great while, of an artificial gas which would rival natural gas in cheapness and serve every purpose where that fuel could not be obtained. The necessity for such a discovery seemed almost imperative, and so many practical inventors have been experimenting in various directions that it seemed quite certain some of them would succeed. Several processes have already been invented, but from all accounts the best is that about to be introduced at Kokomo, in this State. It requires a confident inventor to introduce an artificial fuel in a city where two rival naturalgas companies are already engaged in a war of rates which has resulted in free gas to the entire community, but the new-process people seem to have no fears. They do not propose to furnish In this issue may be found a portion of | gas free, but they offer it at the price which prevailed before the war of rates began, and say they will furnish it permanently at the usual price of natural gas, or cheaper. The new gas is made from crude petroleum, steam and air, and, it is claimed, can be manafactured for sulphur, makes no smoke, and is so free from smell that it can be burned in stoves without a flue connection. For iron and steel manufacture it is claimed to be superior to natural gas on account of its freedom from sulphur. In short,

natural gas in the Indiana field will last a long time, but it is gratifying to know that an artificial fuel, equally as good, will be ready to take its place, and that cities and towns not in the gas region can soon be supplied with a fuel which, in all respects, will rival the natural

SENATOR VEST stated in a speech delivered a few days ago that the price o land had steadily decreased during the last few years in Missouri and other agricultural States. Two or three Senators from other agricultural States promptly responded that it was not so in their States. The Iowa State Register says: During the last five years lands in this

State have advanced on an average nearly 33 1/3 per cent. Lands that two years ago sold for \$30 an acre to-day sell for \$50. It is impossible to bny good farming lands within a radius of seventy-five or a bundred miles of Des Moines for less than \$50 an acre. Choice tracts are selling for \$75 in many sections, and very favorably located tracts have brought as high as \$100 an acre for agricultural purposes. In northern and northwestern lows lands that a few years ago could be bought for \$8 an acre to-day cannot be had for \$15. In fact, \$15-an-acre land is scarce in Iowa; that is good land. Farm lands are not decreasing, they are continually rising in value.

It is evident that Senator Vest's as sertion was not true of any other State than Missouri, and, if true there, it because that State has been regarded as hopelessly Democratic. If the Republicans should carry the State this fall, as there is some prospect of their doing, there would be a speedy advance in the price of lands.

WHILE the two Democratic candidates for Governor in Alabama are soliciting the votes of colored men with promise of a free ballot and an honest count, and recognition as full-fledged citizens, it is different in Georgia, where there is but one Democratic party and an active farmers' political organization. Recently the People's party held a State convention in Georgia, and one John Mack, colored, seconded the nomination of W. L. Peck for Governor. This fact seems to have excited the indignation of the Atlanta Journal to the degree that a considerable portion of the first page is given up to a cut representing Mack, the colored voter, seconding a nomination, followed by editorial intimations that any white voter who supports a ticket which this colored man has helped to nominate is guilty of a crime against the commonwealth of Georgia. The Journal, it should be added, claims the honor of having carried the Georgia delegation for Mr. Cleveiand.

THE testimony furnished by Repre sentative Watson's witnesses to prove that drunkenness prevails in the House shows that Representative Cobb, o Alabama, drank some liquid sent to him when making a speech sustaining Senator Hill's man Rockwell in the sea which had been stolen for bim, and became incoherent, and that on two other occasions a member was tipsy in the aisles while the House was in session, once in the evening. In other words, there are three or four men of 330 who two or three times during the session, have been tipsy. It appears that the members who have told this story are of the People's party, and that its victims are Democrats. The evidence proves that gross drunkenness or any approach to it is not one of the vices of this otherwise disreputable House.

DURING the last thirty years more than ten million foreign immigrants have settled in the United States. These people have become part of our population, and they and their families are enjoying the benefits of our equal laws, free institutions and good wages. That is a great work for the United States to have done for foreign countries. Yet the Democratic party demands that we go still further and repeal all protection for American industry, thus taking bread out of the mouths and money ou of the pockets of American workmen and sending it abroad. It is enough to let foreign workmen come here: why rob American workmen to support the foreigners at home?

THE Supreme Court of the United States has decided that it is not interstate commerce where freight is transported from one point in a State across a portion of another State and delivered at a point in the same State. That decision seems unnecessary, since interstate commerce is traffic between a point in one State and one in another, but a railroad company which shipped goods from one point in Pennsylvania across a portion of New Jersey to a point in the former thought otherwise and resisted a State tax on the ground that a State cannot tax interstate commerce. The Supreme Court has taught the company better.

# BUBBLES IN THE AIR

Free Medical Advice. "Doctor, what is a good cholera mixture for "Well, ice-cream, watermelon and lager bee

will do very well." The Monk and the Org' She - Were there any newspapers in th He-I think not. There were any amount of

monks, but no organs.

Hungry Higgins-Wat would you do if yo Weary Watkins-Look-a-here, do you 'xpect a man to burden his mind wid a million dollars this sort o' weather! Wait till next fall.

Too Much Mental Strain,

Unparalleled Bravery. "I tell you, it takes nerve to be an officer out where I was," said the returned Westerner. "Once, when I was deputy sheriff, I arrested fellow who had killed eleven men." "An' pfwat of itt" sneered officer McGobb. " pulled the boss av me own ward wanst."

Impressing Her Understanding. "Melinda Ann," said Mr. Grimm, "did you know that it takes forty men to make a ax-head!" "No, I didn't," answered his wife; "what of it?

"Nothin'," said Mr. Grimm, " 'ceptin' I thought it might make you a little more keerful hereafter. The price of the axes you have busted up in the past year's wood-choppin' would mighty night a-paid a man fer doin' the work, so it

To the Editor of the indianapolis Journal: 1. How is a national bank organized? 2. For what amount are the stockholders liable? 3. How are depositors secured? 4. Can a national bank loan money on real estate as security!

READER.

1. A national banking association can be formed by not less than five persons on application to the Controller of the Curamount of stock, the names of the shareholders, with the number of shares and their residences. Fifty per cent. of the stock must be paid in when the application is made, and 10 per cent, each succeeding month after a charter is granted by the Controller. The association is required to deposit a certain amount of United States bonds, when notes are authorized, if the bank wishes, at the rate of \$90 on \$100 of bonds. 2. Each stockholder is liable for double the amount of his stock. 3. Most every business man in a town where there are national, or even other banks, are depositors. That is, they keep their money in the bank and check it on; as they want it. Every person of sense who has \$200 or \$300 of money that he does not wish to use at once puts it in a bank, and is a depositor. 4. A national bank cannot loan money on real' estate, the reason being that such banks were intended to keep money where it can be used in daily business.

### ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

BENJAMIN L. COHEN, the latest addition to the ranks of Jewish legislators in Great Britain, 18 a wealthy London banker.

SAMUEL SLOAN, the millionaire railroad president, has a dislike for type-writers, numan and mechanical, and writes all his letters in autograph with a large gold pen. BX-PRESIDENT HAYES, who just now happens to be in Brattleboro, where he makes a visit every summer, is a believer in the negligee shirt, even at a city hotel, if the weather requires it.

THE youthful Emperor of Annam is only twelve years old, and an inveterate cigarette smoker. He is a studious and serious little boy, with a lingering fondness for the childish toys that the French government sends bim for amusement.

COUNT CRISPI, ex-Premier of Italy, according to foreign papers, is in danger of losing his sight. His right eye is said to be almost useless, owing to a cataract. He has decided to submit to an operation in the hope of obtaining relief, and with that object in view left Naples for Rome.

CHARLES F. LUMMIS, the young novelist and explorer, who made the Southwest familiar in many of its most interesting phases to magazine readers, is a few years past thirty. For four years he has lived in an Indian house in one of the New Mexico pueblas, with 1,200 Indians as "friends and tellow-citizens," to use his own phrase,

THE oldest living ex-Senator of the United States is James W. Bradbury, who recently celebrated his ninetieth birthday at Augusta, Me. Mr. Bradbury was a classmate of Longfellow and Hawthorne at Bowdoin College, from which he was grad-nated in 1825, and sat in the Senate with Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Benton and Doug-

Four portraits-of Washington, Jackson, Clay and W. W. Corcoran-have long hung in the Common Council chamber in Washington, D. C., without anybody having a definite idea as to their ownership, although it is said the picture of Mr. Corcoran belongs to a typographical union. But now, for some reason, they have all been sent over to the Corcoran gallery for preservation. They are badly cracked and quite dusty.

THE beautiful ex-Queen Natalie, of Servia, has another grievance against the people over whom she once ruled. Her book, "The Mother," recently published in Europe, has been suppressed in Belgrade, so that the book-sellers dare not import copies of the work. The book, as is partly indicated by its title, gives an account of the Queen's unhappy life, and attempts to retain control of her boy, the young King of the country.

MME. CARNOT, wife of the President of France, is the antithesis in physical and mental attractiveness of the preceding mistress of the Elysee, Mme. Grevy, for whereas the latter was a plain and practi-cal old lady, devoid of the graces which the French demand of women in official station, Mme. Carnot is as charming as she is clever. She is also one of the bestdressed women in Paris, and though she is deaf and wears eye-glasses she fascinates.

# DEMOCRATIC DEBT-MAKERS.

A Shifty and Tricky Policy, the Results Which They Now Charge to Republicans.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal In 1870 the Democratic financiers of Indiana concluded to show the people how the State government could be run b wind. They therefore reduced the levy for State purposes to 5 cents on the hundred dollars, when it should have been at least 15 cents. This they did deliberately and willfully, for the purpose of deceiving the people and making party capital. Of course they knew the levy was entirely inadequate to meet the legitimate demands of the State, but what difference did that make to the Democratic financiers, who wanted to go before the people with the fascinating falsehood of "retrenchment and reform?

In the campaign of 1872 they said to the tax-payers: "Look at us. We are reformers with a very large R. We are financiers from way back." And they attempted to show how nicely they could run the State on a 5-cent levy. But they were liars a good deal further back than they were

What was the result? Why, their attempt to make three go into one proved an ignominious failure. The revenue for 1871, which was expected to meet the demands of the great State of Indiana, was only the pitiful sum of \$388,947.88, when it should have been at least \$1,200,000. In 1872 it was \$3,35,930,94 so that for the two years of 1871 and 187;

the revenue was only a little over one pall of what it should have been for one year What followed? On the 9th day of Feb ruary, 1873, when the Hon. James B. Rvan retired from the State Treasurer's office, he only turned over to his successor the sum of \$90,000, of all funds, of every kind and character The treasury was practically empty. The first thing the Republicans had to do after they came into power in 1872 was to provide for a great Democratic deficiency, which was brought about by the superb financiering of the Democratic party. The Legislature, therefore, authorized Gov. Hendricks, Auditor Wildman and Treasurer Glover to borrow money necessary to run the government, and save the State This board, acting under its authority

from the Legislature, borrowed, during the years of 1872 and 1873, nearly a million dolars. And now the tricky Democratic politicians and the mendacious organs of that party, are saying that "this is a part of the State debt, created by the Republicane!" It must require a wonderful amount of JOHN B. GLOVER. "cheek." INDIANAPOLIS, July 30.

The Controller of the Currency.

Ph'lade phia Record (Dem.)

The appointment by the President of Mr. A. B. Hepburn as Controller of the Currency has received the indorsement of nearly all the national bank presidents of New York; and the comments of several of the more prominent among the number give a good idea of the satisfaction with which his selection for this important office has been received. The testimony of those among whom he has lived and with whom he has held daily business intercourse is the best commendation that could be bestowed upon a public official.

The Homestead Affair. Interview with General Snowden.

The true story of the outrages there has never been told, nor have the full truths of the l'inkerton outrage been published. On that night armed men stood by newspaper correspondents and decided what they should not send. If a correspondent managed to sneak true facts away he would be sent out of town when it was discovered.

Important Fact.

New York Commercial Advertiser. Another Republican administration is necessary to deal with the immigration question. The line between Democracy and anarchism is too faint to be trusted.

THE VIEWS OF A WELSHMAN

Interview with the Chairman of the Tin-Plate-Makers' Association of Wales.

ower Du jes in the United States Mean Lower Wages for Labor-The Best Tin-Plate Plant in the World Is in This Country.

J. H. Rogers, chairman of the Tin-platenakers' Association of Wales, has recently returned to England from a tour in the United States, whither he was sent to ascertain the prospects the Welsh truplate-makers have of regaining the American market, which they are losing under the McKinley law. In the Industrial World of Swansea, of June 15, which is the official organ of the Tin-plate-makers' Association, is an extended interview with Chairman Rogers, which contains matters of interest not only regarding the tin-plate industry but all other industries in this country which compete with those of Europe. The Weish tin-plate organ's reporter first asked Mr. Rogers:

"As a result of your recent visit to the United States can you give some idea of the prospects of the Democratic party in view of the coming presidential election?" "Well," was Mr. Rogers's reply, "it is generally regarded that the fight will be an exceedingly close one. The Republicans say they will certainly return their President, and the Democrats, on the other hand, are equally confident. The general opinion is that the Democrats cannot win unless they carry New York State, but the Republicans may possibly win, even if they lose this State. The parties are so closely balanced that it is really impossible to say which will win.'

MEANING OF CLEVELAND'S SUCCESS. "Supposing Mr. Cleveland were elected, what do you think would be the effect of his policy?"

"I think the result would be that the duties would be gradually lowered, and that wages would constantly fall. The working classes would, of course, not be willing to remain without work, and mannfacturers would have to reduce wages to enable them to compete successfully with other countries. Wages in America are at present about double what they are here, but if America adopted free trade they would probably be reduced by one-half, and become equal to the wages paid here. The question of free trade or protection in America is, therefore, of far more importance to the working class of America than it is to any class of this country. In America the working class earn high wages at present, and the cost of living ont there is so little more than it is here that they have much greater comfort, and are able to save more rapidly.'

The reporter here reminded Mr. Rogers f the statements that had been made during the last twelve months as an argument to prevent the tin-platers of Wales to emigrate to America, that the heat and the cost of living was much greater in the United States than in our own country.

Mr. Rogers replied that, as a matter of fact, such was not the case. True, houserent was higher there, but the necessities of life to working men and their families were very cheap. The best class of clothing was also more expensive, but that for working men was not. The weather was exceedingly hot during his visit, and one of the first things Mr. Rogers did was to purchase a cool, thin suit, which cost him 25 shillings, which he didn't think he could get as cheap in this country.

TIN-PLATE-MAKERS RICH HERE. Referring to the cost of living, Mr. Rogers nstanced the case of a Linaelly tin-plateworker, for whom he had found employment, who told him that not only was he in a position to live comfortably upon the wages he earned, about 36s (89) a week, but he was able to send about half of it to his

family at home. Conversation then ensued upon the condition of trade in South Wales, Mr. Rogers declaring that it was really worse now than it was twelve months ago, which was proved by the number of works which were either partially or wholly idle. He could not account for it, and feared that a bad period had set in, while he could see no

prospect of a change. Mr. Rogers was then asked whether he had read the recent utterances of Mr. D. Randell, member of Parliament, who declared that the action of Mesars. Morewood & Co. in erecting works in the United States before waiting to see the result of the November elections was not only "selfish and suicidal," but also "ill-timed, mis-

udged and unpatriotic. Mr. Rogers smiled, and said in reply that the November elections, however they might go, would have no effect upon what they were doing. The McKinley sariff was only a secondary consideration in their action. "Capital," he added, "is sensitive and timid, and will always flow to the countries which offer most security and the most free opportunities for untrammeled development, and where capital is the most abundant there will be the greatest prosperity, most regular employment

and most happiness. Proceeding, Mr. Rogers remarked that some of the Democrats said: "We are quite prepared to admit that if the duties are reduced wages will have to be correspondingly reduced, but our aim is that wages shall be so far reduced that our manufacturers can undersell Europe in neutral markets, such as India, Australia, etc.; but we believe that the cost of living and of luxuries should also be so reduced that workmen would be as well off at the lower wages as they are now at the higher wages." "Are there any other works in course of

erection in America now?" "Yes, there are several. I only visited a lew. The manufacture of tin-plates is, however, very rapidly taking root in the United States, and some very magnificent plants have been erected. In one works which I visited was the finest which I have ever seen. An enormous steel and tin-plate concern is being built in Chicago."

Why Cleveland Will "Hedge," New York Letter.

When the idea of the notification meetng was first suggested, Mr. Cleveland beheved that he would say all that was necessary about the nomination and the platform in the address. A few days before the meeting, however, there were intimations that the tariff plank was going to be as dangerous as the Senators who inspired it are believed to hope. One of the most prominent D mocrats in New York city. who owns a manufactory, went to Mr. Cleveland's 'riends and said: "If that plank is to be absolutely indersed, and Congress, if it is Democratic, is expected to legislate as is suggested, my business is rained. Everything I have in the way of property will be taken from me by the party which I have always supported. That is downright robbery, and unless there is a pretty clear intimation made that no such things are contemplated I shall have to withdraw from the party, and there are a good many men like me. It was such intimations as this which induced Mr. Cleveland to put one or two modifying suggestions into his speech, and the impression grew decidedly stronger during the brief stay which he made in New York, that something would have to be done to counteract the effect of that radical plank or else the Hancock experience would be surely repeated. There-lore, Mr. Cleveland's friends are inclined to think that the reports are true which have it that he will issue a letter in which he will try to soften down that plank by his peculiar method of logic that it does not mean what it seems to mean.

A Fact in Her Favor,

Philadelphia Record. "This paper says that the silver dollar of 1804 is worth \$000," remarked Mrs. Partington's maiden sister, as she wiped her spectacles: "and every body says the silver dollar we have now is not worth more than (8 cents. Yet people laugh at us old folks when we say the old times were the best

times." Valuable Summer Note.

Milwaukee Journal No man can continue to truly love a woman after going fishing with her in .